what you

HOTEL LOBBY GLEANINGS

ARTHUR L. COOPER, OF FRANKFORT, AT THE DENISON.

He Is Interested in Politics, Silk Skirts and an Iron Foundry-Other Hotel Visitors.

Arthur L. Cooper, of Frankfort, who represented Clinton county in the last House of Representatives, and who is likely to be the hext representative from that county, Hotel yesterday evening. "I have just re- the company which employs him. He says turned from a trip to New York," he said, "where I have been introducing a new silk | skirt." In addition to being a politician, a year. "We built a lot of army wagons | way Trainmen and other railroad organi-Mr. Cooper operates a factory where silk for England for the wal in Schercal Robpeticoats are made, and also pays consid- erts paid us the compliment of saying that erable attention to his machine shop and iron foundry. "That's a good combination," remarked one of his friends-"poli- The establishment gives employment to national officers of these organizations tics, silk petticoats and an iron foundry." | about 2,500 people. "That's all right," replied Mr. Cooper; "I've just got a patent on a mighty swell thing in the silk skirt line." For the benmade it clear that the main points are that it is tight about the knees and flaring at the bottom. Mr. Cooper says it is called Fifth district convention, which will be ting remarks about their official heads. He man to give Mr. Cooper sprung the climax | the first ballot. He said he doubted if Mr. you see in a picture." Mr. Cooper says it | the convention to-day. has just the proper rustle, and is an all-around swell affair. He declares that all New York is talking about it, and he thinks it will only be a question of a few weeks until the "serpentine" petticoat will be the Broadway rage. He says the skirt was designed by a woman employed

TWO BOER SYMPATHIZERS.

Joh. Scheepers and B. D. Kapteyn at the Spencer House.

At the Spencer House are two stanch Boer sympathizers. Both hail from Holland, and both are engaged in selling bulbs grown in Holland. They are Joh. Scheepers, of Hillegom, and B. D. Kapteyn, of the bulbs from which flowers are grown Bliss. in this country come from Holland. That country is peculiarly fitted for growing these bulbs on account of the nature of are making their annual trip through the United States. They contend that the Boers are bound to win the fight finally. Bismarck said that South Africa is England's graveyard," said Mr. Kapteyn, "and I believe he was about right." Scheepers declares that the people of Holland have little opportunity of finding out the true state of affairs in South Africa except when a letter arrives from there, or when some one escapes and comes to Holland with the news. He says they do not take the newspaper stories for granted because they come from the English. The English have control of the telegraph and color the reports, he thinks. "If the stories of the English as to the number of Boers killed are true," he said, "five times as many Strenuous Objection to Granting Mr men have been killed as have been on the Both Scheepers and Kapteyn complain that the United States is doing wrong in sending horses and mules to South Africa to be used in the English army. Scheepers claims that the worst wrong that is being done the Boers in this country is the drilling of recruits at New Orleans for service in the English army in South Africa. Both these men travel through England, and Scheepers claims he finds many people in England who sympathize with the Boers. Scheepers says he is going to Washington, but will not call on the President in regard to Holland's funds from the Park Board to the Board grievances. "What's the use?" he said, of Health and the Irvington-Tuxedo an-"Others have gone to him without suc-

TALKED ABOUT MARGINS.

Con W. Cunningham's Visit to St. Mary's in the Woods.

Con W. Cunningham, of Crawfordsville, who held the position of commissioner of immigration under President Cleveland, and who, for a time, was stationed in Indianapolis, was at the Occidental Hotel last night. Mr. Cunningham and P. H. Mc-Nells, proprietor of the Occidental, are fast friends of long standing. A year or two ago it so chanced that both had daughters in school at St. Mary's, near Terre Haute. The girls were friends, as their fathers had been for a long time. One day St. Mary's together, desiring to ascertain how their daughters were getting on. While they were there they called on the Sister Superior in her office. They chatted pleasantly for a while, and finally the men arose to go. "Well," remarked Mr. Cunningham, addressing the Sister Superior. 'you have a fine institution here." The sister admitted that the school was a pre-"I suppose you have a great many pupils, and have a large income here," observed Mr. Cunningham, the commercial instinct strong within him. The sister replied that the institution was doing very well. "Yes, yes," was Mr. Cunningham's next observation, more to himself than to the others. Then a sudden next question brought a puzzled look to the woman's face and brought a hearty laugh from his friend. The query was: "Well, Sister, how are the margins?" It was evident that the sister did not understand Mr. Cunningham's commercial term. "Oh, well," he added, by way of explanation, "I didn't see how it would be possible to run a big institution like this without some margins.

FROM SPOKANE, WASH.

D. W. Henley Enthusiastic About the Northwest Country.

D. W. Henley, an attorney of Spokane, Wash., is staying at the Hotel English for a few days. He came East to look after some business affairs and to visit his parents in Hendricks county. He is a cousin of Judge Henley, of the Indiana Appellate end of Hillside avenue, section of Valley Court. Mr. Henley has lived in Washington for about thirteen years, and, like most men who come East from that section, declares it is a great country. The State was especially rich in its yield of wheat last season. It is a peculiar fact about Washington that while wheat will thrive in that soil corn will not flourish as it does in other States. Mr. Henley says this is because the nights are cool. Most summer nights there are cool enough for people to enjoy their blankets.

Mr. Henley says that John L. Wilson, a former Indianian, is a very popular man in Washington State, and he thinks Mr. Wilson has the best chance of going back to the United States Senate he has had since he was defeated by Turner, a Populist. The Washington Legislature will elect a new senator next winter, and it is understood Mr. Wilson will be a candidate.

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

Dr. G. B. McGoogan, of the Twelfth

District, in the City. Dr. G. B. McGoogan, of Fort Wayne, an active candidate for the Republican nomin- Theme and variations, Op. 142, No. 3, ation for Congress from the Twelfth disin town last night on his way to avowed candidate for Congress in the dis- Pollacca brilliante selected will receive the hearty support of Hungarian rhapsodie, No. 14. myself and my friends." The doctor says the organization in Allen county is all right, and the Republicans in that locality are as harmonious as they have been for "We expect to put up a strong county ticket," said he, "and hope to win." The Twelfth district convention will be held at Fort Wayne on March 4.

Outlook for Indiana Stone.

P. K. Buskirk and Fred Matthews, leading citizens of Blomington, were at the her a number of almost supernatural pow-Hotel English last night. Buskirk is a | ers.

Republican and Matthews is a Democrat. Both are interested in stone quarrying. and are naturally hopeful that the government will conclude to build the new federal building of Indiana limestone. Mr. Buskirk last night asserted that 90 per cent. of the stone buildings now being erected in New York city are being built or colitic stone from Bedford and Indiana quarries. Mr. Matthews says he believes if an additional appropriation is secured for Indiana's new federal building, that granite will be used in the building. If the cost of the building is kept within the present appropriation, he thinks it very likely that Indiana stone may be used. He says the outlook for a big season with the stone quarrymen is excellent. A busy season in the quarries naturally means a busy building season.

Master Mechanic for Studebakers. W. E. Evans, master mechanic for Studethe Studebakers have been turning out about 75,000 vehicles a year. The company manufactures about 48,000 farm wagons in for England for the war in South Africa,' our wagons were the best sent to Africa.' Mr. Evans says the company has branched out into the electric automobile business.

Views of E. G. Hogate. E. G. Hogate, of Danville, who will be a candidate for Judge John H. Baker's place on the federal bench in case the latter resigns, was at the Columbia Club at noon yesterday. He said he expected to go to Greencastle in the evening to attend the the "serpentine." After giving as graphic | held to-day. Mr. Hogate was of opinion a description as it would be possible for a that Mr. Holliday would be nominated on by announcing that "the effect is just like | Barcus would allow his name to go before

Meetings at the Hotels.

The Loyal Legion will hold a meeting at the Denison Hotel Friday afternoon, and in the evening a reception and banquet will be given. Gen. J. C. Black and wife, of Illinois, will be guests of honor. The Retail Hardware Dealers' Association of Indiana will meet here to-morrow and Thursday, with headquarters at the Denison. The hotel people have been in-formed that there will be 300 to 400 mem-

bers of the association present.

House Committee Named. composed of Raymond P. Van Camp, chair-Sassenheim. They say that the most of man, Mortimer Levering and George W.

At the Grand.

E. E. Fornshell and wife, of Elwood, were at the Grand Hotel last night. John MacDougal, of Detroit, managing director of the American Sanitary Engi-

neering Company, is at the Grand Hotel.

HE SEIZED THE FIRST OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE TROUBLE.

Negley's Request - Council Routine Affairs.

The Council was in session but half an he had signed the ordinance transferring nexation ordinance. The Board of Works returned an amended contract and ordinance granting the Indianapolis hominy mills the right to build a switch across Madison avenue. The ordinance was referred to the railroad committee. The board submitted the ratified contract with the Marion County Hot Water Heating Company. The matter was referred to the franchise committee. The ordinance granting Thomas Rodebaugh the right to build a switch across Smith street, ratified by the board, went to the railroad com-

The only ordinance passed during the session was No. 14, changing the name of Cornell avenue, from Twenty-first to Twenty-third streets, to Bellefontaine street. Councilman Kelly was the only one that voted "no" when the roll was called. After the passage of this ordinance a motion to adjourn was made and seconded and President Haldeman had put the question when Councilman Negley asked permission to refer back and consider an ordinance he wished to introduce. Councilman Moriarity objected, and said that Negley had not been in his seat during the evening and had paid no attention to the proceedings. Negley explained that he was engaged in conversation concerning his ordinance and dld not notice when the time came to introduce it. Several words passed between Negley and Moriarity, when Councilman Crail said that the dignity of the Council should be upheld and such insignificant discussions should not be tolerated. The chair was of the same opinion. Moriarity jumped to his feet and said the minority side of the house observed the dignity of the Council better than the majority side and again insisted that Negley had been out of order all evening by not being in his seat. Councilman Crall said he was not finding fault with either side it particular, but spoke for the general good of the Council. The motion to adjourn was then withdrawn to allow Negley to introduce his ordinance, Moriarity voting

against it. The ordinance introduced by Councilman Negley asks that the name of all the leading from the Massachusettsavenue depot northeast to Brightwood, along the line of Massachusetts avenue. be changed to Roosevelt avenue. The change will take in a section of Lewis street, all of Malott avenue, section of Columbia avenue, all of Hill avenue, south avenue, all of Beech street, all of Lawrence street, east end of Bloyd avenue and east end of Glen drive. The ordinance also provides that Nevada street, from Sheldon street to Hillside avenue, be changed to Eighteenth street; that Holloway street be changed to Ingram street, and that Parke: avenue be changed to Winter avenue. There has been trouble in numbering Holloway avenue and the change is intended to remedy this inconvenience. Parker avenue is practically a continuation of Winter avenue. The ordinance was referred to the sewers, streets and alleys committee.

MR. ZELDENRUST'S PROGRAMME.

Compositions to Be Played by Him at Propylacum To-Morrow Evening.

Eduard Zeldenrust, a Dutch pianist, who is making his first visit to this country. will give a recital at the Propylacum tomorrow evening under the auspices of the Matinee Musicale. His programme will be

Papillons, Op. 2. Prelude and fugue, A minor. Ballade, A flat major, Op. 47......Chopin Etude, Op. 10, No. 2..... "Death of Isolde" (Tristan und Isolde) Wagner-Liszt "On the Wings of Song"

Huldah Robinson's Death.

Huldah Robinson, colored, who was believed to be the oldest woman in Indianapolis, died yesterday of old age. She lived at 542 Drake street. For a number of years she had been practically helpless and confined to her bed or an armchair. The colored residents of the neighborhood held her in great respect and attached to brought the total up to \$1,000.55 for 374 and from the fruit is made the jujube

ADBRESS TO SWITCHMEN

GRAND MASTER F. T. HAWLEY HEARD AT MACHINISTS' HALL.

there is no additional appropriation and He Excoriates the Officials of Other Railway Organizations-Labor News.

Grand Master F. T. Hawley, of the Switchmen's Union of North America, last night addressed an open meeting of the baker Brothers' Manufacturing Company switchmen in Machinists' Hall at Alabama and Washington streets. A large part of recent strikes of the switchmen in Denver and Pittsburg. In his remarks he alluded to the attitude of the Brotherhood of Railzations toward the switchmen's union in these strikes, telling how they attempted to replace strikers with members of their respective organizations. He said that the claimed jurisdiction over the switchmen, and, having contracts with the railroad companies, asserted the right to enforce them regardless of the position of the members of the Switchmen's Union. He asserted that one of these officers had said that he would break up the Switchmen's Union as well as all other labor organizations in Colorado when the switchmen were

on strike in Denver. the switchmen in recruiting the ranks of their organization. The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, which claims jurisdiction over the yards and employes, is the stumbling block in the way of the Switchmen's Union of North America in this and done in other cities. The switchmen here attempt was recently made to establish such a schedule on the Monon, which nearswitchmen have been working under the same conditions for years, under the jurisdiction of the other railroad organizations, and received no benefits, while those organizations have received increases in switchmen had been made to carry the brunt of the labor question on the railroads by the other organizations and that they would never receive any benefits until hey came into the Switchmen's Union and

After his address E. J. Collins, business agent of the Machinists' Union, delivered a | still of the natural force of reversion. short address. As a trustee of Central Labor Union he asked the switchmen to affiliate with the central body, and pointed out to them the benefits that would be derived by having a representative in Central Labor Union. Edwin F. Gould also spoke along the same line. The switchmen will consider the invitation of Mr. Collins. McKain, representing the Metal Polishers' Union, spoke on behalf of the metal olishers who are on strike at the Dayton Cash Register Company's plant. He said the strike began May 3, 1901, and the men were still out. The strike was precipitated by the discharge of a worker in the organization. McKain said the foreman alled all of the metal polishers together, drew a line in the middle of the floor dividing the union from the nonunion men

made your bed, lie in it.' LECTURE BY A SOCIALIST.

Ex-Mayor Chase, of Haverbill, Mass.,

to Be Heard To-Night. Ex-Mayor John C. Chase, of Haverhill Mass., will deliver an address in Machinists' Hall, at Washington and Alabama streets, to-night on "The Labor Question and Soaffairs. He was twice elected mayor of Haverhill by the Socialist party, but was defeated in his campaign for a third term by a combination of the other political

THE POLICE CAPTURE A MAN WITH A BOLT OF CLOTH,

Detectives Recognized Him as an Ex-Convict-Suspicious Characters to Be "Held Up."

At the evening roll call last night Captain Kruger told the policemen he had reason to believe that the recent order requiring them to "hold up" suspicious-looking persons and others whom they had any reason to believe were out for no good to themselves and them of the importance of the order and the good which might come of it, although

what embarrassed. The first effect of the "lecture" was to cause the arrest of a man giving the name of Charles Hartman, of New York, who Detectives Lancaster and Kinney on duty had been stolen. They went to see the prisoner and found him feigning sleep. He even outside the building. They could not get him up by calling to him and were obliged to go into the cell. Kinney struck a match and looked down into the man's face. His eyes were wide open. He said in a meek voice: "I'm in again, Kinney." The officers recognized him as an ex-con-

vict. He is known as "Boots," His right name is Rhodes. He was sent to the penitentiary from here for "hoisting" shoes, and has been arrested in several other cities. Kinney had the charge of peddling without a license changed to loltering and being a known thief, thinking he would would furnish a bond of \$15 on the minor charge. The bond on the other charges is

complaints have been made by citizens who life, and is worth careful study. seemed to have no appreciation of the duty

burglaries and petty thieving. Churches Aid Monument Fund.

The contributions received from Indiana tary of the Indiana auxiliary committee of McKinley Memorial Association. of \$2.67 a church.

Red and Striped Corn.

Correspondence Country Gentleman.

The communication of Jan. 9, in regard to red corn ears, has more than a passing interest on account of its close connection with the fundamental law of the survival of the fittest; this term meaning the natural ability to take cars of itself of any plant or animal. Quite often it is closely related to what we call reversion, which is the repetition in a race of some peculiarity which has existed for some generations in a dormant condition, but by some freak of nature appears after a time once more, and furnishes new seed for another similar

revival in course of time. When this continent was first occupied by white men, the culture of maize was one of the most important industries of the aborigines, and it has been thought by some investigators that this possession was shared by the adjacent localities in Asia. Among the most ancient varieties of corn known, all the primary colors existed, these being yellow, blue and red. And by admixture of these by the process of pollenization quite a variety of mixed shades and stripes have been produced, which are still preserved, and even again mixed, until a reasonably ample collection, such as I have been gathering here for about twenty years past, from among the oldest settlers and the Indians, forms a very remarkable and interesting source of information in regard to the effect of cross breeding in plants. But as the color of a man's skin is only superficial, and similar variations occur in other animals, but these are inherited and transmitted by the force of inheritance, so we find it among plants and especially in maize. And not only in the color of the grains, but in their shape these interesting variations occur. The color, however, is only skin deep; the kernel is never affected in any way by the color of the skin, and the variety of the striping of the skin is almost infinite. And to match two grains even, not to mention whole ears, is impossible. This applies to the small blue or purple varieties Hawley's visit to this city is to assist grown in western Colorado, from imme- for winter hog feeding is one of these. morial times, and now found secreted in the earthenware jars remaining in the caves or on the walls of the great canyons of the wonderfully grand Colorado river. The color of the corn grain has the three primary tints, red, blue and yellow. These colors are pure, and the only ones which cannot be decomposed. We find all these in

every other city in the United States where | the grains of corn, but we never find any they have attempted independent organiza- of the secondary colors, green, nurple or tion. The fight is the old question of trades orange; nor any of the other mixed shades. autonomy and one that has involved many | We may find quite frequently a mixture of labor organizations of the country. In all these three colors in the same grains, other cities the trainmen make the work. but always distinctly separate, as in lines ing schedule for the switchmen, sign con- or patches. I have been growing for a tracts with the railway companies inde- good many years a variety of corn, the eat. affiliated with the trainmen and in many okee Indians, when white men first came places succeed in establishing them as | into this mountain region; and one quite inworking rules. Grand Master Hawley said | telligent farmer, who had made a special there is no city in the United States where | culture of the corn, has been growing it the switchmen need assistance and a re- pure ever since the Cherokees were reduction in hours and increase in wages moved to the Indian Terirtory. I have more than in Indianapolis, and he said with | offered for some years a standing reward the majority behind him he would agree of \$1 for two grains of this corn exactly to better their condition. He said it was alike, without any taker; and I have spent no idle promise, and with the proper forces | much time in trying to match grains, but it would only be repeating what had been | all without resulting in finding two even nearly alike. This infinite diversity of naare not working under schedules made by ture seems to show not repetition, but the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. An | mixture and diversification and that the widening of the field of work is the law. It is thus only a tendency to improvement ly resulted in a strike. Hawley said the The colors are the same; it is in thickness or thinness of the lines of the red on husk of them, for the kernel is of the snowlest whiteness. After fifty years of work wages and other concessions. He said the striped corn, and half as many of my own work, the crop has all kinds in it, and there is necessary at the huskings quite a lot of work in discarding the numerous solid red ears. And as in every planting only picked striped grains are selected for seed, and the red ears are thrown out, the continuous appearance of them is evidence

To Raise Mushrooms.

Philadelphia Press.

Another channel in which the Department of Agriculture is trying to stop the outflow of American money for products factories where these "champignons" are canned for the export trade, millions of cans reaching this country every year. Thus far no mushroom canning factories have been established in the United and said to the union men, "Now you have States, but as most lovers of good eating prefer the fresh to the canned mushroom, there is money to be made in growing the fungi for the markets of the large

The Department of Agriculture officials state that more mushrooms are grown in Kennets Square and Lansdale, Pa., near Philadelphia, than in any other section of the Union, several growers, in the towns above mentioned raising from 5,000 to 10. 000 pounds per year for the markets of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. France mushroom farmers make use the large number of caves throughout the soft limestone region of Savoy for their crops, but somehow the American farmer has no patience with such devices, and in Pennsylvania towns one sees enormous cellars or darkhouses, built especially for mushroom cultivation, on all

Washington gardeners have engaged in the business of late years quite extensiveand with highly satisfactory results, d several such cellars may now be seen about the outskirts of this city. To give an idea of the extent to which this im- spring the vine may be injured. Grapes portant branch of agriculture has been neglected in the United States, the Department of Agriculture officials call at- as a preventive of disease. tention to the fact that the number of . When putting cuttings in the ground leave farmers in the United States raising 5,000 as few buds as possible above the ground. pounds of mushrooms per year does not When the rootlets are thrown out below the exceed twenty.

Farmers Lending Money.

Omaha Bee. Farmers of Nebraska and Iowa are taking the sensible course and investing their wealthy by an easier route than the furrow of the plow, would leap into mercantile business as soon as they had a pocketful of clear money, and, being inexperienced, would fail. Now their clear money is being invested in farm land, and while the rate of interest derived from such investments is not large, the investor has some thing of permanent value that he himself is capable of handling to his own best adinnocent persons might at times be some- vantage. So numerous have these investments become that the number of loans now negotiated on farm lands by individmals exceeds the number negotiated by apparent an inclination on the part of Eastern capitalists to get back into line with those who are pinning their faith to with a bolt of cloth under his arm. He said the Antelope and Hawkeye States. They he was peddling, and because he had no are finally realizing that it was their own fault that some of them got the worst of t years ago, when they made loans at rate of interest beyond the ability of the West to pay and then sold out at almost any figure while foreclosure proceedings were still in progress. They could have held that land through hard times and until now, and finally made good profit They realize this, and there is coming from them a growing stream of inquiries for chances to make new loans. But the farmers themselves are in the loan business now, and within ten years they will be in it so extensively as to completely change the old order of things.

Tomato Tree the Latest.

Washington Post. Among the new fruits introduced into no doubt be able to find some one who duced from the coast regions of Peru. Specpolicy, that it was a good thing for the, plies, and no better term could have been city, and that citizens should assist the invented to describe it. The tree is somepatrolmen, and instead of becoming indig- | thing on the magnolia order, and the fruit nant when stopped at a late hour or in un- that it bears looks like a tomato, has an usual places, should give them all the in- interior and seeds that one can hardly disformation asked for, in which case he was | tinguish from the tomato itself, while the sure no injustice would be done. During taste is practically the same. It is one the times the order has been enforced many among the strangest curiosities of plant Another strange fruit, introduced into of the men and their troubles in stopping | Florida from the West Indies, is the "sea-This is the fruit of a bush that grows in the poorest soll along the barren sea beach and nowhere else. The fruit

grows in large clusters, like grapes, and is

an apricot, though not quite so acid. Anwill be one of the matters considered at this meeting. other thing worth noting is that there is a revival in jujube culture in Florida and California. This fruit grows in the Orient, churches that have remitted, an average paste, which, at one time, was imported fee of \$25 a day is paid by this morning he While neither the representatives of the pletely blocked on the Sandusky division. into the United States in large quantities, will have to quit business. He owes for ten | trust or the independent houses will talk The loss will be very heavy.

but dropped off so that during the last ten years very little has reached this country. It is again becoming popular, and better paste is being made in California than the Orientals are capable of producing.

Intelligent Forestry Is Profitable. John Gifford, in Orange Judd Farmer.

Sylviculture, or the culture of forest trees, agriculture and horticulture cannot be blends into the other. One great difference between them is that the two latter give a yearly return, while the former takes years or even centuries to mature. Such a distinction is not entirely true, for properly managed sylviculture will give annual returns. A spruce forest will show per acre almost innumerable seedlings, yet at ten years should contain only 4,000 trees, at twenty 2,000, at forty 1,000, at sixty 500, at eighty 350, and at 100 250 trees. Fifteensixteenth should be removed in ninety years. The agriculturist stirs and cultivates his crops. It has never been demonstrated that timber trees could not be profitably cultivated.

Sylviculture properly manged will yield wood for fuel, fences, building purposes, etc. Poor land and land not fit for other purposes can be used and it can be readily combined with agriculture. It gives a protection from natural but destructive forces and adds variety and beauty to the landscape. It permits the establishment of many other industries, such as small sawmills, pulp, box and kindling wood factories, wood alcohol manufactories, sugar maple camps, etc. Forests could be advantageously pastured except while young. A great difficulty is fires. Wild fire lanes tilled or kept bare and established or made as are public roads will prove a remedy.

Green Corn for Hogs.

Indiana Farmer.

The farmers' institutes are bringing out some new thoughts on methods of feeding hogs. Silos for preserving green corn Some of the practical hog feeders are advocating this. It is reported that at the late institute held in Logan county, Illinois, Mr. A. M. Caldwell, of Champaign, Ill., recommended the feeding of green corn to hogs. Mr. Caldwell stated that he could make a greater gain in one month with green corn than any man living could in two months with old corn. It must be fed judiciously. When the corn is in hard roasting ear stage it should be fed stalk and all, allowing a single ear to each animal, gradually increase this feed, and in three weeks the hogs have all they can

feeder to have green corn for winter feeding. There are but few silos in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, but as the farmers of Wisconsin have been so greatly benefited by its use it will become quite popular as feeders practice diversification in their feeding operations.

Farm Notes.

Evergreens are the most effective windbreaks, their dense growth enabling a narrower spread to give the same protection as a wider deciduous growth. Wood ashes or potash salts may be ap-

plied to all kinds of fruits with advantage, and it may be done early in the season. Potash not only promotes the growth of wood, but also increases the proportion of sugar in fruits. It is said that a sprinkling of hops i the brine when hams are placed in pickle adds greatly to the flavor. The experiment

with such method should be done in a lim-

ited way, however, until satisfied that the Another remedy suggested for the curculio is to spray just before the trees blossom with a mixture of a pound of paris green in sixty gallons of water. Two weeks later use kerosene emulsion, giving a third spraying about June 24. This method, it

is said, will destroy the curculio, leaf lice and other enemies of the plum. The ideal egg producers are the Leghorns. They are small, nervous, active, and where eggs alone are produced they lead all other breeds. They lay a white-shelled egg. Another feature in their favor is that they are small eaters, but great foragers, hence bet-ter adapted to farm range than small yards. There are both single and rose comb white and brown, and buff, black, silver Duckwing and Dominique varieties with

single combs. Onions will be planted next month in some localities, as they are usually put into the ground very early in the season. It has long been claimed that the best way to grow onions is to put them on the same ground every year, manuring heavily, but it is now known that it is better to change to a new location every year in order to escape the onion maggot. In this section sets are preferred to seed, and the crop should have an abundance of fertilizer.

The fruit grower should know every tree in his orchard, and he should go over the orchard frequently and satisfy himself that everything is favorable to the trees. Some trees may be backward in growth, and he should endeavor to learn the cause. It may be due to a lack of plant food in the soil, to the pruning, to too much grass, to the mode of cultivation, or to insects; but a thoroughly competent fruit grower will discover the cause, if possible, and remove it. The object in pruning grapes is to get a well-formed vine and large yield of fruit. Two-thirds of the year's growth should be cut away, for if not severely pruned more fruit will be grown than can be matured. Grapes grow upon the new wood, and this year's branches will perform service next year. The winter season is the time to prune grapes. If deferred until require both manure and fertilizer, and should be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture

surface of the ground they begin to supply food to the buds above, and the more buds the greater the work placed upon the rootlets, in many cases the cuttings dying because the buds cannot be nourished. The entire effort of the roots should be concentrated upon one bud, or not over two. The soil should also be mellow, as the sticking of a cutting into hard and compace soil is to rob the roots of food and moisture. Plant the cuttings deep in fine, rich soil, and should it be necessary water them until they are well started in growth.

CITY NEWS NOTES.

The ladies of the North Congregational Church will give a Martha Washington supper Friday evening at 6 o'clock. The ladies of the Grand Army, A. D. Streight Circle, will give a George Washington tea social this evening at 235 East New York street.

The Epworth League of Roberts Park Church will give a "students' social" in the church this evening for the benefit of all students in the city. The Rev. J. Cumming Smith will give a series of Lincoln lectures in the Taber-

nacle Church on Tuesday afternoons in March at 4 o'clock. Frank Schuler, employed at the Parrot-Taggart bakery, was caught yesterday morning in machinery at the bakery and his leg so badly crushed that after his removal to St. Vincent's Hospital amputation

1518 Brookside avenue. Walter Beverly, colored, janitor at the Taggart flats, was arrested yesterday by Detectives Holtz and Wallace and charged with stealing an opal ring from Mrs. Dr. Funk. She has not been able on many days to do much work, and the janitor was called in to do some of the heavier work, and it was during such employment that

The management of the Union Traction

she claims he took the ring.

was found to be necessary. He lives at

Company has adopted a new system of cash fare receipts similar to those in use on railroads. When a passenger gets on a car and pays his fare he is handed a piece of paper by the conductor, showing the amount of money he has paid, the stations to and from which he is traveling, together with the date and time of day. This new system was introduced by Charles McGuire, who was formerly connected with the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railroad. The new system went into effect yesterday. An executive committee, with the following permanent officers, has been selected for the purpose of perfecting an organization for the entertainment of the head camp of the Modern Woodmen of America: Hugh J. McGowan, president; Joseph G. Bruce, vice president; Lewis A. Coleman, secretary; Charles F. Remy, treasurer. The camp will meet here in June, 1908. The executive committee is composed of a member from each camp of Woodmen and Royal Neighbors. It will be necessary to raise about \$15,000 to entertain the camp. It is understood that the report of the committee on readjustment of insurance rates

Country Treasurer Koehne has notified a

Dyspepsia Cure Dyspeptics cannot regain health and strength by living upon half rations. They must eat plenty of good food and digest it. To enable them to do this they should use something that will help the stomach do its work. Kodol Dyspersia Cure is such & preparation. It digests what you eat and supplies the substances needed to build up the worn out digestive organs.

Prof. J. Ivison, of Lonaconing, Md., says: "For thirteen years I suffered agony from dyspepsia and neuralgia of the stomach. I tried almost everything and doctors drugged me nearly to death with morphine, but temporary relief was all I could obtain till I was advised to use Kodol Dyspersia Cure. The first dose gave me relief. I bought my first bottle in March, 1900, and I have not had a single pain since. It has completely cured me. I cannot endorse it too highly."

It can't help but do you good Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago. The \$1. bottle contains 24 times the 50c. size.

The favorite household remedy for coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, grippe, throat and lung troubles is ONE MINUTE Cough Cure. It cures quickly. For sale by FRANK H. CARTER, HEN RY J. HUDER and E. W. STUCKY.

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lays, and 20 per cent. will be added to the | concerning the cut, they both admit that if treasurer was called to the merchant by | ting has been going on for the past three collecting delinquent and sequested taxes for finished goods been announced. During in the treasurer's office continues with suc- | the three weeks both the trust and the incess. Last week the estate of John A. Cottman, of Irvington, paid into the treasury \$2,375, and the estate of John Harkness \$1,640. The book containing the list of sequested taxes shows 295 entries, which is

the work of the tax ferrets.

Cut in Price of Spirits. PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 17 .- A cut in the price

oill for delinquency. The attention of the is the beginning of a war. This rate cutthe Merchants' Association. The work of weeks, but not until to-day has the basis dependent houses have been trading on a fictitious basis.

Twenty Cars Go Into a River.

SANDUSKY, O., Feb. 17 .- A west-bound freight train on the Lake Shore Railroad went through a bridge over the Vermillion river at Vermillion to-day. Twenty cars went into the river, but fortunately no one transient pottery merchant on West Wash- of distilled spirits was announced to-day, was hurt. The engine and the first ten ington street that unless the regular license | and now the basis for finished goods is \$1.28. | cars passed over safely. Traffic is com-